

NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE ECONOMIC IMPACT AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT





Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake has historically had strong ties to the local communities that surround the Navy's biggest base in the world. From the 1940's establishment of the base in the remote desert, hosting military and civilian workers in on-base housing into the 21st century, to our current mutual reliance on each other to accomplish the unique mission of the base, we have enjoyed a relationship that is out of the ordinary.

With that relationship comes many benefits, some intangible, but in this document, we are proud to present the tangible economic impacts of the Navy's presence in the community. Using state-of-the-art economic models with best data available from Fiscal Year (FY) 2009, we will detail the monetary effects that come with hosting the base, a national treasure supporting full spectrum research, development, acquisition, testing and evaluation of the Department of Defense's most important programs.

In FY 2009, the Navy contributed \$799 million in total economic activity to the region including portions of Inyo, Kern, and San Bernardino counties, and approximately 8,760 (direct and indirect) jobs. This activity generated \$27 million in state and local tax revenues and \$540,000 in Federal Impact Aid to local schools. Additionally, spending by military retirees, not including civilian retirees from the base, generated an estimated \$11 million in industrial output (regional production and sales), \$894,000 in state and local tax revenue, and 97 jobs.

The Navy is proud of our contributions to national defense and to our neighbors and friends. We also are humbled by the outstanding support we receive daily from our local communities and associates. This includes the City of Ridgecrest, the counties noted above, the people of the Indian Wells Valley, the eight Native American Indian tribes with historic ties to the installation, and various organizations within the State of California. This relationship has matured over six decades and will continue to be mutually prosperous into the future.

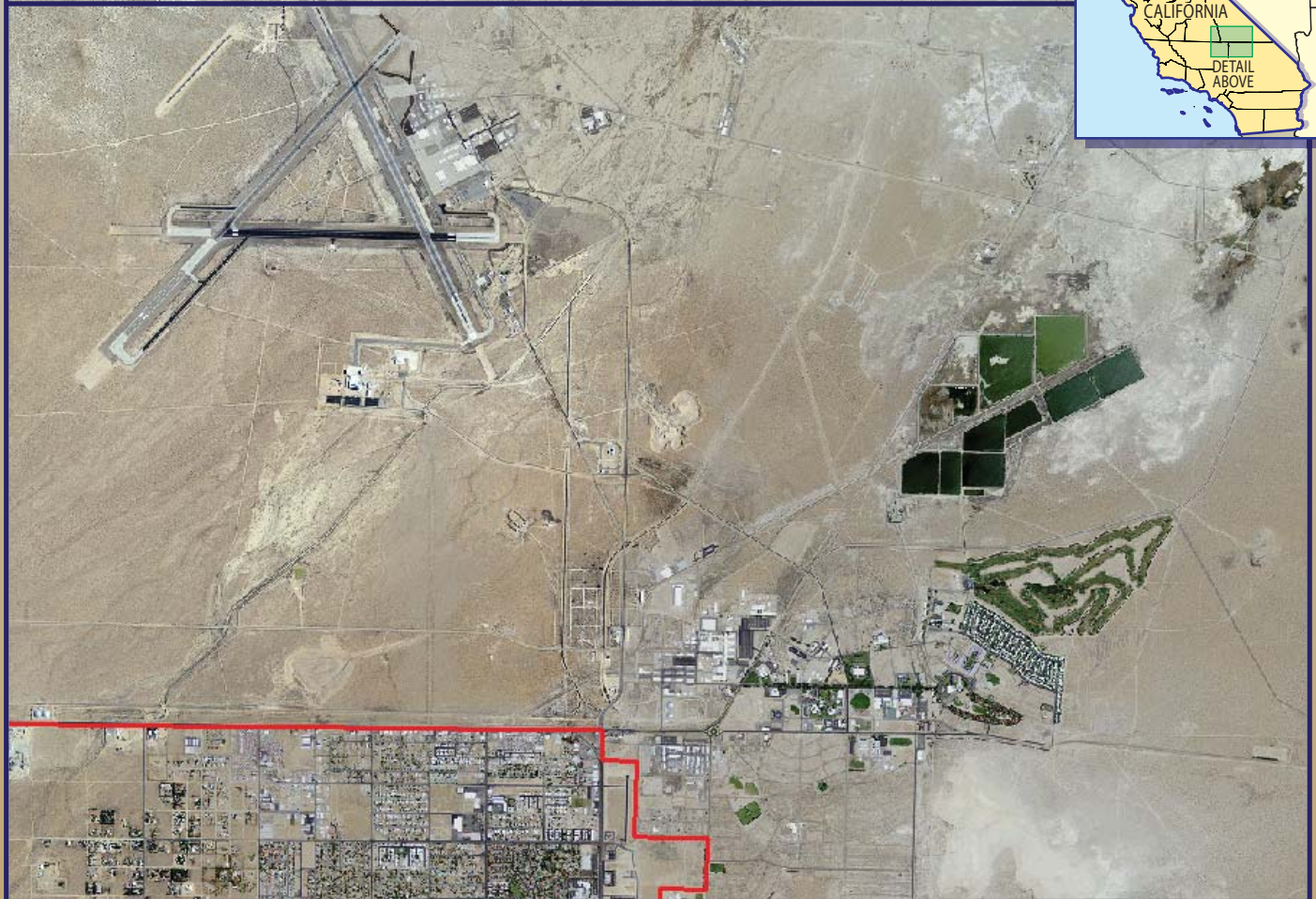
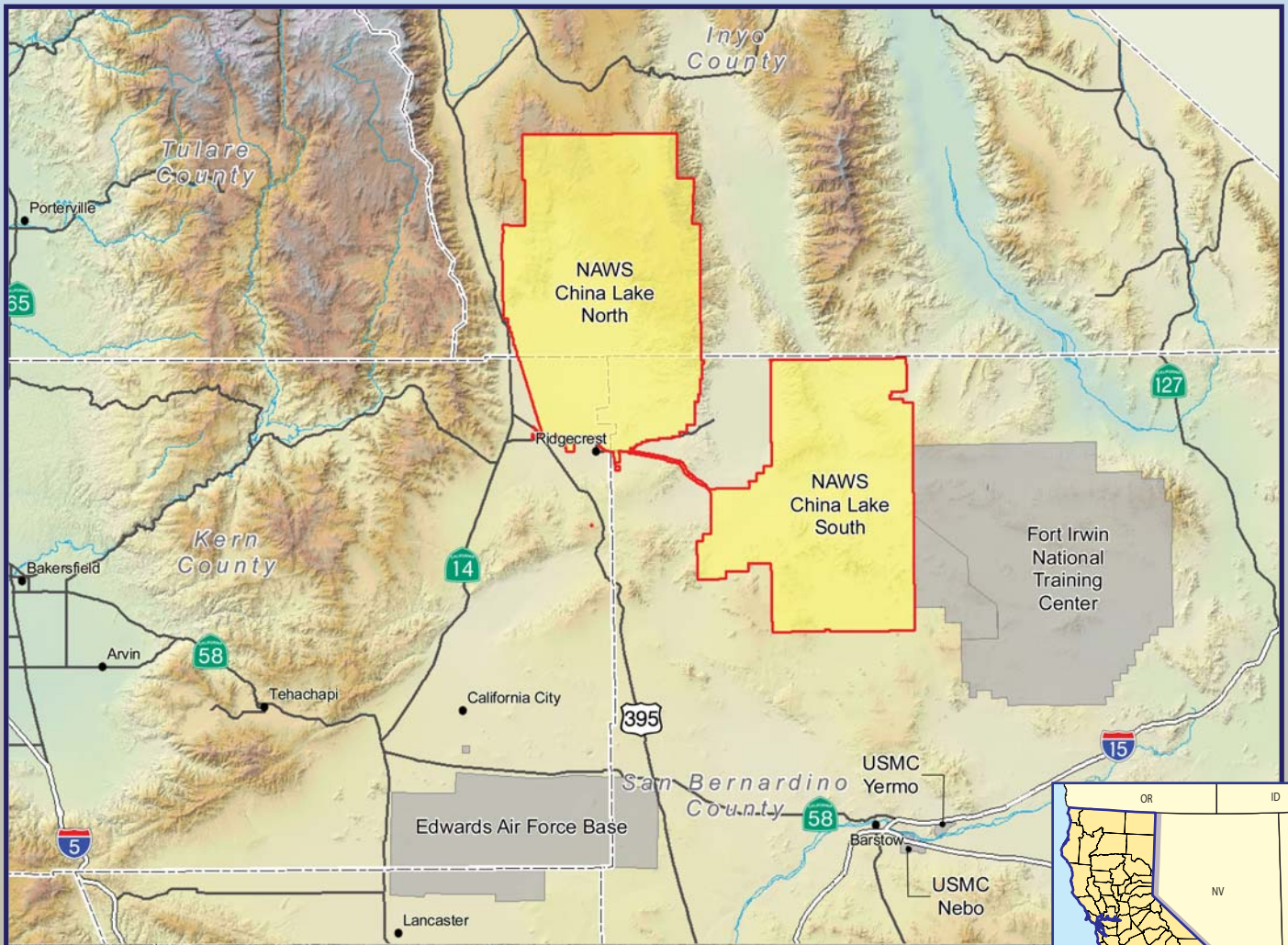
Commanding Officer
NAWS China Lake

MISSION

The Mission of NAWS China Lake is to:

- 1. Support the fleet, fighter, and family winning the Global War on Terrorism with consistent, standardized and reliable performance at China Lake.**
- 2. Provide the right service at the right time, at the right cost and to be ready to defend the installation should the war come to our gate.**

NAWS China Lake operates and maintains base facilities, and provides base operating support services, including airfield support, for assigned tenants, activities, and transient units.



HISTORY



Naval Ordnance Test Station Main Gate 1960

In 1943, adequate facilities were needed for test and evaluation of rockets being developed for the Navy by the California Institute of Technology; at the same time, the Navy also needed a new proving ground for aviation ordnance. The Naval Ordnance Test Station (NOTS) was established in response to those needs in November 1943, forming the foundation of the current Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake. The primary function of NOTS was research, development, and testing of weapons, with a secondary function of furnishing primary training in the use of such weapons. Harvey Field was commissioned as the auxiliary landing field in Inyokern, and the first facilities of NOTS were established there, while the Naval Ordnance Test Station base at China Lake was built. Testing began at China Lake within a month of the Station's formal establishment, and by mid-1945 the Harvey Field aviation assets of NOTS were transferred to the new Armitage Field at the China Lake site.

Air-launched rockets, solid propellants, fire-control systems, and rocket and guided missile test and evaluation were the primary areas of effort at NOTS in the 1940s. In the late 1940s, NOTS began research on fire-control systems that evolved into the concept of the Sidewinder guided missile. During World War II and into the 1950s, the Station developed non-nuclear explosive bomb components. Following the war, torpedo-development ordnance research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) efforts were added. With the start of the Korean conflict, NOTS began work on an extensive array of rockets and missiles, as well as torpedoes, guns, bombs, and fuzes.

In 1967, NOTS China Lake and the Naval Ordnance Laboratory Corona, joined to form the Naval Weapons Center (NWC). In 1971, the Corona facilities were closed and their personnel and functions relocated to China Lake. During the 1970s, the Center's direction changed along with the Navy's shift to more advanced, computer-intensive systems. During the 1980s, new projects included the Advanced Common Intercept Missile Demonstration (ACIMD) program, antiradar-missile programs, laser-guided weapons, and vertical-launch weapon programs. Other developments included parachute systems and full-scale aircraft targets.

On 22 January 1992, NWC was disestablished and the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division (NAWCWD) came into existence. NAWS China Lake was then established as a component of NAWCWD.

In October 2003 an important change occurred in the administration of the naval shore establishment. Commander Navy Installations Command (CNIC) was established and Commander Navy Region Southwest was created. Under the realignment NAWS China Lake became the host command responsible for the installation itself; NAWCWD became the primary tenant for research and development.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005, Recommendation #184 (Tech 18D) recommended the Naval Integrated Weapons & Armaments (W&A) Research, Development, Acquisition, Test and Evaluation (RDAT&E) Center be constructed at NAWS China Lake for NAWCWD. This BRAC initiative realigns and consolidates the Navy's W&A scientific, technical, logistics, and acquisition expertise into one integrated W&A Center. In preparing for this complex and diverse realignment to NAWS China Lake, extensive analysis and planning was conducted and the results provided input into an over 400,000 square-foot construction program totaling over \$224 million. In addition, technical weapons and armaments equipment totaling approximately \$150 million was procured to outfit the sophisticated lab environments that were part of this construction program. Execution is well underway with all construction projects scheduled to be completed at the end of September 2011. With the construction of the W&A Center at NAWS China Lake, NAWCWD is now positioned to meet the intent of the BRAC 2005 law by transforming and integrating all of the Navy's RDAT&E W&A work for both today's and future requirements.



A Unique Navy Installation

- NAWS China Lake is the Navy's largest single land holding, representing 85 percent of the Navy's land for research, development, test, and evaluations use and 38 percent of the Navy's land holdings worldwide.
- In total, NAWS China Lake covers more than 1.1 million acres, an area larger than the state of Rhode Island. More than 95 percent has been left undisturbed.
- NAWS China Lake supports and maintains more than 2,000 buildings and facilities, 386 miles of paved roads, and 333 miles of unpaved roads.
- Annually, more than 32,000 official visitors come to conduct business or use the installation's facilities and ranges.
- Foreign visitors number more than 3,000 annually and nearly 9,000 visitors yearly use the golf course, gymnasium, the Branch Health Clinic, or visit the U.S. Naval Museum of Armaments and Technology.

A Wealth of Premier Testing and Training Opportunities

- Aircraft operations are conducted at Armitage Field, which has three runways with more than 26,000 linear feet and 20,500 linear feet of taxiway.
- The Navy and Marines conduct more than 20,000 military sorties out of Armitage Field each year.
- Foreign military personnel also use Armitage Field and ranges to conduct more than 1,000 test and evaluation operations each year.
- The R-2508 Airspace Complex overlays NAWS China Lake, and is jointly managed by the Navy, Army, and Air Force. The complex includes approximately 20,000 square miles of airspace in the upper Mojave Desert region used by military aircraft, including foreign military aircraft, from military bases throughout California.
- The combination of NAWS China Lake's location, complex and varied terrain, restricted airspace, widespread instrumentation sites, unique test capabilities, and highly skilled technical workforce provides the most advanced and efficient method of conducting critical test, evaluation and training necessary to maintain technical standards in the Navy.
- Testing and training functions performed at NAWS China Lake include munitions delivery, tactics, electronic warfare, and Special Forces training.
- NAWS China Lake ranges are used by U.S. and allied military services to test and evaluate land and air weapons systems, provide realistic training opportunities, and maintain operational readiness of these forces.



The Navy's total economic impact to the regional economy in fiscal year 2009 was \$799 million



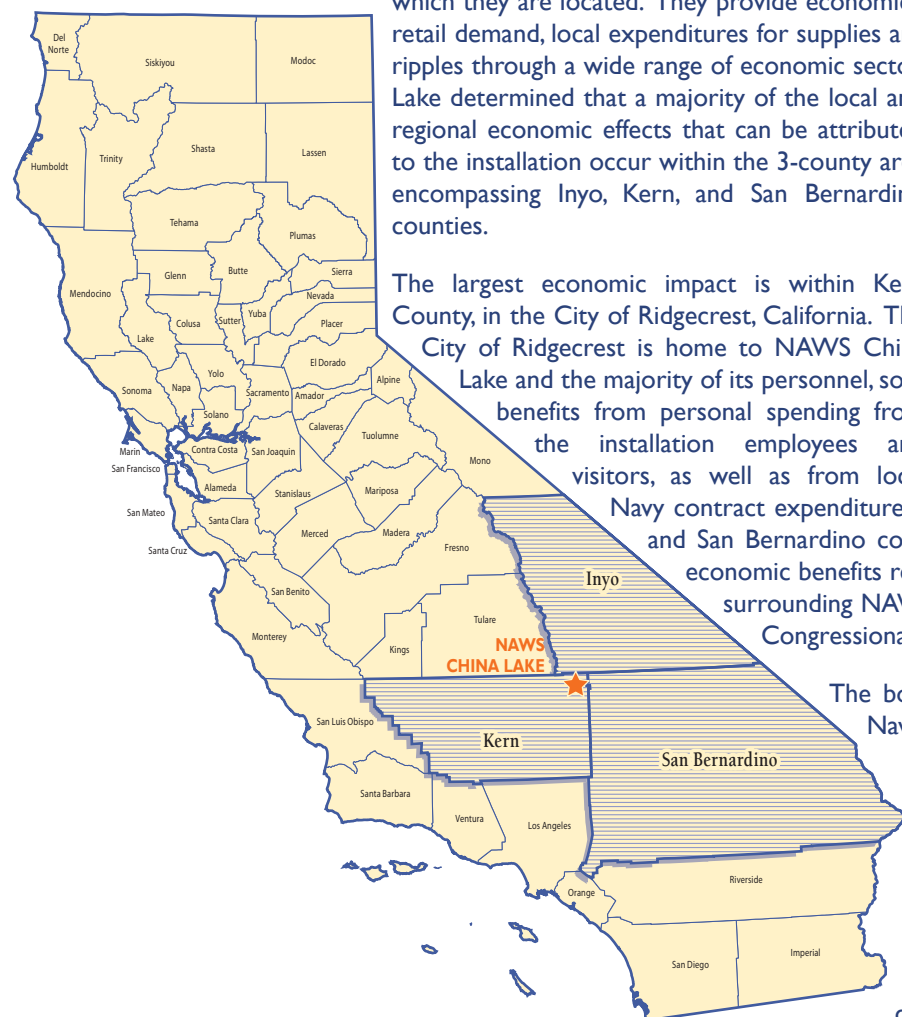
NAWS CHINA LAKE ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

California Counties

Military installations are often a major economic contributor to the local and regional economies in which they are located. They provide economic stimulus in the form of good-paying jobs, housing and retail demand, local expenditures for supplies and support services, and related economic activity that ripples through a wide range of economic sectors. An economic impact assessment for NAWS China Lake determined that a majority of the local and regional economic effects that can be attributed to the installation occur within the 3-county area encompassing Inyo, Kern, and San Bernardino counties.

The largest economic impact is within Kern County, in the City of Ridgecrest, California. The City of Ridgecrest is home to NAWS China Lake and the majority of its personnel, so it benefits from personal spending from the installation employees and visitors, as well as from local

Navy contract expenditures. A small portion of Navy personnel also live in Inyo and San Bernardino counties, allowing each of the counties to enjoy similar economic benefits related to the base. This economic “region of influence” surrounding NAWS China Lake is located in California’s 22nd and 25th Congressional Districts.



The box below summarizes the total economic impact the Navy had on the regional economy of Inyo, Kern, and San Bernardino counties during fiscal year (FY) 2009. The total estimated economic impacts include the direct effects of industrial output (regional production and sales); personal spending by employees and visitors; local contract expenditures to support Navy operations; and corresponding direct and indirect economic effects estimated using a regional economic impact model. The Navy clearly makes a significant contribution to the regional economy and represents a stable and growth-inducing economic force in a time of challenging economic conditions in California and throughout the country.

In FY 2009, the Navy contributed \$799 million in total economic activity within the regional economy, including:

- ➔ **\$456 million in industrial output** - \$260.7 million from operations, \$184.6 million from payroll, and \$10.6 million from visitor spending by transient personnel;
- ➔ **\$315 million in direct payroll expenditures** - for military and civilian personnel;
- ➔ **\$27 million in state and local tax revenues** - \$11.1 million from operations, \$15.4 million from payroll, and \$900,000 from transient personnel spending;
- ➔ **\$540,000 in Federal Impact Aid** - to support local schools; and
- ➔ **8,760 jobs** - including 4,793 military and civilian personnel directly employed and 3,962 additional jobs related to operations, payroll, and other spending.



NAWS CHINA LAKE ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS



PAYROLL AND PERSONNEL

In FY 2009 there were 4,793 government personnel (616 military personnel and 4,177 civilians) employed in primary activities at NAWS China Lake. Total payroll to support this workforce was approximately \$315 million. These direct expenditures generated additional direct and indirect economic benefits to the 3-county region as detailed in the box below.

Estimated direct and indirect economic benefits from FY 2009 payroll:

- ➔ \$185 million in industrial output and labor income
- ➔ 1,586 jobs
- ➔ \$15 million in state and local tax revenues



OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE



The Navy spent almost \$210 million on operations and maintenance (O&M) support, construction, and related services and supplies within the 3-county region in FY 2009. These direct expenditures contributed to the following direct and indirect economic benefits to the region:

Estimated direct and indirect economic benefits from FY 2009 O&M spending:

- ➔ \$261 million in industrial output and labor income
- ➔ 2,306 jobs
- ➔ \$11 million in state and local tax revenues

NAWS CHINA LAKE ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS



TRANSIENT PERSONNEL

NAWS China Lake is an essential year-round testing and training destination for transient military personnel, and is visited regularly by a variety of other government and contractor personnel. It was estimated that approximately 68,014 off-base visitor days occurred in FY 2009. Visitors to NAWS China Lake in FY 2009 spent money on off-base lodging, local area dining, car rentals, as well as retail shopping.



Areas in Which Transient Personnel Spent Their Money	FY 2009 Spending
Retail trade	\$58,000
Accommodation and food services	\$8,227,000
TOTAL	\$8,285,000

The installation's transient quarters, the Navy Gateway Inn & Suites (total capacity 101 rooms), supported 21,657 guest-nights in FY 2009. Throughout the year, 1,034 Certificates of Non-Availability were issued to transient personnel that could not be lodged on-station during their stay at NAWS China Lake; these personnel were directed to suitable lodging in town. The box below details the estimated economic benefit generated by the transient visitor expenditures.

In FY 2009 transient spending at NAWS China Lake generated:

- ➔ **\$11 million** in total industrial output and labor income
- ➔ **138 jobs**
- ➔ **\$1 million** in state, and local tax revenues

Government personnel, contractors, and transients coming and going from NAWS China Lake play a large role in the Inyokern Airport daily traffic. In 2009 the Inyokern Airport, located about ten miles west of NAWS China Lake in Kern County, averaged 78 flights per day. Of those flights, 56% were local general aviation, 23% were transient general aviation, 10% were military, 6% were taxi, and 5% were commercial flights.

MILITARY RETIREES AND DISABLED VETERANS

The military retirees and veterans in Inyo, Kern, and San Bernardino counties contribute \$11 million to the economies of Inyo, Kern, and San Bernardino counties. Of course, not all of these impacts are due to the Navy's presence in the region, but it is likely that many of these retirees are strongly linked to the installation. The estimated economic benefits generated by payments to military retirees and veterans in the 3-county region are listed below.

In the 3-county region, military retirees and veterans generated:

- ➔ **\$11 million** in total industrial output and labor income
- ➔ **97 jobs**
- ➔ **Nearly \$1 million** in federal, state, and local tax revenues





NAWS CHINA LAKE ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

TAX REVENUE

The following table lists the state and local tax revenue associated with direct and indirect expenditures for payroll, contracts, retirees, and transient personnel at NAWS China Lake in FY 2009:

FY 2009 Tax Revenue Attributable to Navy Payroll, Contracts, Retirees, and Transient Personnel Spending

Payroll Tax Category	State/Local
Corporate profits tax/dividends	\$2,309,400
Indirect business taxes	\$11,626,981
Personal income tax	\$881,672
Other personal taxes	\$246,036
Social insurance tax*	\$370,760
Total	\$15,434,849
Contracts Tax Category	State/Local
Corporate profits tax/dividends	\$1,362,760
Indirect business taxes	\$6,608,746
Personal income tax	\$1,888,330
Other personal taxes	\$526,949
Social insurance tax*	\$716,324
Total	\$11,103,109
Retirees Tax Category	State/Local
Corporate profits tax/dividends	\$142,468
Indirect business taxes	\$657,822
Personal income tax	\$55,291
Other personal taxes	\$15,428
Social insurance tax*	\$23,030
Total	\$894,039
Transients Tax Category	State/Local
Corporate profits tax/dividends	\$97,407
Indirect business taxes	\$705,782
Personal income tax	\$56,213
Other personal taxes	\$15,686
Social insurance tax*	\$24,893
Total	\$899,981

Note: *Taxes for federal social insurance programs, including Social Security, Medicaid, and Medicare.

FEDERAL IMPACT AID PROGRAM

Federal Impact Aid is available to school districts that have more than 400 students or 3% of the school's population, whichever is less, whose parents are associated with a federal entity. This aid must be requested by the school. According to the Sierra Sands Unified School District, for the 2008/2009 school year, the District received almost \$540,000 in Federal Impact Aid to local schools. This was based on the enrollment of 2,175 students, the majority of which were from Navy families.



FEDERAL FIRE DEPARTMENT

NAWS China Lake's 61-person Federal Fire Department provides fire suppression, crash/rescue, confined space rescue, and emergency medical response for the entire base, as well as mutual aid response for the surrounding community. The NAWS China Lake Federal Fire Department assisted the Kern County Fire Department on 20 incidents in FY 2009 in the City of Ridgecrest. The installation Fire Department also responds to hazardous materials incidents and standby operations for hazardous operations. The department's arsenal includes five Structural Pumpers, one Brush Pumper, and three Crash Trucks. Other support equipment includes a special response vehicle for hazardous materials incidents and a rescue equipment trailer for technical rescue incidents.

FORCE PROTECTION

NAWS China Lake Force Protection Division provides law/traffic enforcement, vehicle mishap investigation, criminal investigation, visitor control, pass and identification services, physical security program services, disaster preparedness planning, and security alarm services. The program has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ridgecrest Police Department to respond and support the Department if an officer's life is in peril. Force Protection has also supported local law enforcement agencies in the past when neighboring emergencies affected the valley.



SEARCH AND RESCUE

The Air Test and Evaluation Squadron THREE ONE (VX-31) is responsible for Search and Rescue (SAR) for the Navy's range complex, and routinely works with state, local, and U.S. government organizations during the execution of a SAR event. The team flies three Sikorsky SH-60F "Seahawk" helicopters, and are scheduled to transition to the MH-60S. The crew works with the Death Valley National Park Service, as well as local sheriff SAR units to assist in local rescue efforts. In FY 2009, VX-31 SAR responded to nine civil SAR events and two military SAR events, rescuing seven people as a result. Their area of responsibility includes the area of the R-2508 Restricted Airspace Complex which covers 20,000 square miles. VX-31 SAR is the only regional rescue helicopter that provides night mountain rescue capability.



EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) UNITS

While the EOD Training and Evaluation Unit One is responsible for training, the EOD Mobile Unit Three Detachment provides aid beyond the gates of NAWS China Lake. The detachment is in contact with seven counties for responding to emergencies, anti-terrorism, consulting, and training to maintain proficiency in interagency operations. In FY 2009 there were 12 off-station responses: eight in Kern County, one in Inyo County, two in Death Valley, and one in Lone Pine. Unexploded ordnance (UXO) are explosive weapons that did not explode when they were employed and that still pose a risk of detonation. The EOD Mobile Unit Three Detachment responded to 11 UXO and one post-blast investigation in FY 2009.





COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

PUBLIC SERVICES SUPPORT

The Navy's Force Protection and Fire Department participate in many community activities. The Force Protection Program sponsors different youth programs throughout the year, and has a school resource officer assigned to the two schools on base. The Fire Department participates in fire prevention activities throughout the year, providing fire department displays and fire prevention education, with the use of a child safety trailer.

COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP

Sailors and their family members stationed at NAWS China Lake are fully integrated into our local communities. Personnel from the base participate in almost every aspect of local civic activities. They serve the community as Scout Leaders; as coaches for youth sports teams, such as baseball, basketball, football, soccer, softball, swimming, and volleyball; as Sunday School teachers; and as members of numerous social clubs. Other community activities include:

- Friends of China Lake Archeologists
- Habitat for Humanity of the Indian Wells Valley
- Ridgecrest Animal Shelter
- Toys for Tots
- United Way of Indian Wells Valley

Volunteers from the base help with the Ridgecrest Library, host Grad Night for the graduating high school class, and participate in many local events, including the Indian Wells Valley Unit of the American Cancer Society's Relay for Life. Volunteers also serve as petroglyph tour guides in Little Petroglyph Canyon. Many serve on City Council and Planning Commission, the Sierra Sands Unified School District Board of Education, the Ridgecrest Charter School Board of Directors, the Ridgecrest Regional Hospital Board of Directors, and Bureau of Land Management Committees.

Other community events include the annual upland game bird (chukar only) hunt on Navy lands, hosted by the Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) Division. The hunt is open to youth, the general public, and the military. The China Lake Golf Course is open year-round and is available to the Ridgecrest community. The 18-hole layout incorporates water and sand hazards, and a full-practice facility. Next to the golf course is the full-service grill clubhouse, Mulligan's, which opened in November 2004.

The U.S. Naval Museum of Armament and Technology on NAWS China Lake is another facet of the base the general public is able to enjoy. The museum contains a large variety of present and past United States Navy aircraft, weapons, and technology. The free museum preserves and displays many unique achievements in Naval air and surface armament and technology.

PARTNERS IN EDUCATION

The Navy has established Educational Partnership Agreements with the Sierra Sands Unified School District and the Cerro Coso Community College. These agreements allow the Navy to bring students the hands-on learning experiences that encourage students and teachers of all ages to "learn by doing" with Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Learning Modules. These modules are presented via tours of Navy facilities, in classrooms, as well as at various school club meetings, GATE, AVID, math and engineering. The Navy is also involved in Disability Employment Awareness - Mentoring Day. Ten students majoring in Science, Technology, Engineering and Math from Cerro Coso Community College and Burroughs High School participated in the 2009 China Lake event. The event consisted of one-on-one mentoring sessions between the mentees and volunteer mentors, division and branch leadership, and current Engineer and Scientist Developmental Program trainees; and facility tours by mentors and personnel from the Public Affairs Office and Range Department. The event also included an information session by the Professional Recruitment Office about the Student Education Employment Program (SEEP) at NAWCWD.



CULTURAL RESOURCES



PETROGLYPH TOUR PROGRAM

The Coso Range Canyons contain the highest concentration of rock art in the Western Hemisphere. Declared a National Historic Landmark in 1964, the rock art in Little Petroglyph Canyon provides fascinating insights into the cultural heritage and knowledge of the desert's past. Everything in the canyon area is fully protected, including the obsidian chips and any artifacts or tools, as well as the petroglyphs and native vegetation and wildlife. More than 6,000 images have been pecked, engraved, or abraded into the desert varnish or patina that forms on basalt rocks with time and weathering. Little Petroglyph Canyon, the only site open for public tours, is about 1.2 miles long with 20 to 40 feet high walls. Elevation is about 5,000 feet. The lower end of the canyon, which is optional to visit, involves sliding down some very steep sections; the total drop is around 300 feet. Approximately 1,200 people visit the petroglyphs each year.



The Petroglyph Tour Program is a great community opportunity. The Navy partners with the Maturango Museum to conduct public tours and process private tours. Friends of Last Chance Canyon, a non-profit organization located in the City of Ridgecrest, is also involved with the Petroglyph Tour Program.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The area that makes up NAWS China Lake has been continuously occupied for at least the last 12,000 years, due to the geographic location and natural resources. The NAWS China Lake Heritage Resource Program operates under the authority of the NAWS China Lake Installation Commander and is comprised of six individuals. It manages approximately 2,800 sites, three eligible historic districts associated with weapons development and officer housing, one eligible archaeological district, a 36,000 acre National Historic Landmark (the largest in the Department of Defense), two National Register listed archaeological sites, and approximately 700 historic buildings. It meets and consults with seven individual federally recognized Native American tribes and informally discusses issues with an eighth Native American tribe which is not federally recognized. The program also assists in providing access to the installation so that Native Americans can engage in traditional cultural practices, and elders can take their family members to places where their ancestors once lived.



The majority of sites located on the installation are related to Native American History. Over the last 12,000 years many reminders of the rich and diverse heritage have been left behind. Those reminders include habitation sites, food gathering sites, quarries where the raw materials to make tools were mined, tool manufacturing sites, and places in which ceremonies were held.

NAWS China Lake also possesses a wide variety of historic sites related to mining, ranching, homesteading, charcoal production, and transportation. A series of roads were developed in order to get the locally produced gold and commercial minerals to Los Angeles and San Pedro Harbor. Many of the main roads in use at NAWS China Lake today are directly linked to these historic transportation networks. The

most famous of the historic roads is the 20 Mule Team Road, which connected the Borax Works in Death Valley to railroad yards located in Boron and Mojave, California.



LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

The Navy is committed to being good stewards of the resources the installation has been entrusted to use. The Navy is committed to energy conservation and the use of alternative energies and has spent over \$10 million on Facility Energy Improvement Projects in the past four years. Solar carports are being installed in two of the Michelson Laboratory parking lots, and other projects, such as decommissioning older boiler plants, more photovoltaic carports, and solar thermal projects, will save the Navy more than \$1 million per year. For two years in a row, NAWS China Lake has received the Department of Navy's Energy and Water Management Gold Level of Achievement for excellent work in innovative energy and water management, successful use of energy and water efficient equipment, superior awareness, and conservation principals.

On Earth Day in 2009, the NAWS China Lake Environmental Management Division sponsored a Plastic Grocery Bag recycling event, where people were able to drop off used plastic shopping bags at the East Public Works Parking Lot. The first 1,000 employees who turned in ten bags or more received one new reusable shopping bag.

There are three federally endangered/threatened species protected on NAWS China Lake land ranges. The desert tortoise and the Inyo brown towhee are threatened, while the Mojave chub is endangered. Wild horses and burros are also present on the installation.



GEO THERMAL RESOURCES

The upper Mojave Desert and the land north of NAWS China Lake along the base of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains have exhibited significant potential for the development of geothermal energy. The Coso geothermal area, which is located in the northwestern portion of the NAWS China Lake Complex, is a significant geothermal resource that is and has been providing benefits to the installation, Inyo County and California.

Four power plants with a total of nine units (turbines) were constructed between 1987 and 1990. Two of the plants (6 units) are on Navy fee-owned land and two plants (3 units) are on Bureau of Land Management lease lands. All four plants are owned and operated by the Coso Operating Company LLC per a Public Private Venture (PPV) contract with the Navy and sell power to Southern California Edison.



Since January 1990, when the last of the units was brought on line, average on-line availability of the Coso geothermal power plants has been 97 percent with a record production of 2.3 million megawatt-hours in 2000. The geothermal plants delivered 1.7 million megawatt-hours of electricity to the California state electric grid in FY 2009. The output from NAWS China Lake represents approximately 6.3 percent of the Department of Defense's total electric consumption for FY 2009.

Inyo County receives property taxes on the plant and also receives a percentage of royalties paid to the Bureau of Land Management.

NAWS CHINA LAKE IS HOME TO THE

- Air Test and Evaluation Squadron NINE (VX-9)
- Air Test and Evaluation Squadron THREE ONE (VX-31)
- Branch Health Clinic
- Customer Service Desk China Lake
- Document Automation and Production Service
- Defense Commissary Agency
- Defense Reutilization Marketing Offices
- Engineering Service Center Geothermal
- Explosives Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit Three Detachment
- Explosives Ordnance Disposal Training and Evaluation Unit One Detachment
- Fleet and Industrial Supply Center San Diego China Lake
- Fleet Readiness Center West Detachment
- Marine Aviation Detachment
- Naval Construction Training Center Detachment
- Naval Criminal Investigative Service
- Naval Facilities Engineering Command
- Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division
- Navy Exchange
- Naval Munitions Command Detachment
- Region Legal Service Office

**For more information please contact:
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